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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts i publication wish so have rejected articles returned th must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Lynching a Corporation.

The spectacle of the lynching of a railroad corporation is only a little less edifying than that of the lynching of a negro, especially when the lyaching in question is deliberately prompted by a Judge from his seat on the bench and then is aided and abetted by the police. It is hard to expect a greater respect for the law on the part of our summer holiday crowds when they are invited to mob violence by such authority, and it must be admitted that the combination of the judicial demagogue with the Wall Street knave is as effective as it is vicious.

The law must stand; the law must prevail; and both the law and the sober judgment of the community should confirm more strongly than ever before the established and legal rights which in this case it has been sought to overthrow and forfeit.

King, Kaiser and Czar.

It is not surprising that the meeting of King EDWARD VII. and his nephew, Kaiser WILLIAM II., which is expected to take place at Friedrichshof to-day. should be regarded as an incident of much international importance. The meeting would be viewed with interest even were it confined to a cessation of the tension which for some time has marked the relations of the two sovereigns. It has a more far reaching import, however, if we may credit the story telegraphed from London, that in response to a request from the Czar for advice on the Russian situation King EDWARD and Kaiser WILLIAM will embody in a joint letter their suggestions concerning the method of dealing with the troubles by which NICHOLAS II. is confronted.

Again history seems to repeat itself, but the Emperor Joseph II. and King FREDERICK WILLIAM II. of Prussia were incomparably less qualified to give Louis XVI. good advice than are the British and German sovereigns to point the Czar in the right direction. JOSEPH II. was a benevolent despot, who sincerely desired to serve his people, provided he was allowed to do it in his own way: when his subjects in Hungary, the Tyrol and the Austrian Netherlands preferred their own ways to his he became a violent reactionist. To FRED-ERICK WILLIAM II. the idea of popular self-government was equally repugnant, and only a year before the convocation of the French States-General he had abolished the freedom of religion and the press, which even his absolutist nephew, FREDERICK the Great, had conceded. Under the circumstances it might have been foreseen what sort of admonition would be addressed to the vacillating Bourbon ruler from Vienna and Berlin. In EDWARD VII., on the other hand, his wife's nephew has, all things considered, the best possible adviser, and even of WILLIAM II. it must be presumed that he has learned from the history of his dynasty the wisdom of vielding betimes to popular demands. No sovereign, of course, is so eminently fitted as he who reigns, but theoretically does not govern, in England to expound what, for a ruler, are the limitations and compensations of a constitutional regime and to indicate how a Ministry accountable to a national assembly may be the most trustworthy of buffers between royalty and a revolution. Kaiser WILL-IAM II., for his part, can adduce no precedent for Ministerial responsibility in the Constitution of the German Empire, but that principle has been established for upward of half a century in his kingdom of Prussia. He knows by experience that it is possible to reconcile a great deal of royal initiative and authority with a system of representative government. In Prussia, too, and in other constituent States, he is familiar with all modes of voting, from the most indirect and complex to the most direct and simple, and with all electoral bases, from an extremely restricted franchise to universal suffrage. Not only in the eyes of NICHOLAS II.

must King EDWARD and Kaiser WILLIAM reckon if we propose to complete the be consummate experts in the art of canal across the Isthmus of Panama constitutional government, but their within the lifetime of our grandchildren. expertness must seem vindicated by the tranquillity of their realms, the loyalty of their subjects and the stability of their thrones. No sceptres in Europe are so firmly grasped as those which are held by the British and German sovereigns. Their freedom of motion and peace of mind must make them look like favorites of heaven to the terror haunted inmate of Peterhof or Tsarskoe-Selo, hunted as he is from the one palace by disaffection in his army to the other where mutiny in his navy may at any hour break out. Surrounded by kinsmen and counsellors whose fidelity or whose sagacity he must needs eye with suspicion, the unhappy autocrat would naturally turn in his desperation for enlightenment and guidance to related or connected rulers who seem to have no troubles of their own.

It may be that the advice requested will not take the form of a joint letter, but however it be conveyed to the man who is in bitter need of it its purport pay be guessed. There are certain funuamental axioms for a constitutional fantastic farangole. sovereign that EDWARD VII. and WILL. Meanwhile we feel for the bewildered representation in the Senate at all. Ab-

IAM II. may be expected to join in commending to the Czar. Representative institutions once conceded can never be suppressed. A safety valve is the only trustworthy guaranty against explosion. If, therefore, one Duma has been dissolved, the convocation of another is inevitable, and the sooner it meets the better. Whether the principle of Ministerial responsibility to a national assembly be accepted, as in the United Kingdom, or rejected, as in the German Empire, to such an assembly must be granted unequivocally and irrevocably one tremendous source of influence and authority, the power over the purse. That power yielded, a sovereign's Minister, even though not theoretically accountable to the people's representatives, is practically so, since without their concurrence in the matter of appropriations the whole machinery of administration must stop. In the Reichstag, therefore, no less than in the British Parliament, it behooves a Prime Minister to conditate the party or parties that make

up a majority of the popular assembly. In a word, the Czar will be told by his loyal and imperial mentors that, complicated and perplexing as the problem presented by Russia's actual condition is, the solution should be relatively simple and the path to it is straight and short. Let the people become and continue articulate. Let them say for themselves what they need, and then let the wisest and coolest heads in Russia, men of character as well as ability, like Moderate Liberals of the Heyden type, and the more sober minded of the Constitutional Democrats, determine for the sovereign how far and how fast the demands of the people shall be complied with. In order that their decisions may be carried out with a minimum of friction it is indispensable that they should occupy in the next Duma a position of great influence, if not positive preponderance. To that end the British and German sovereigns will not improbably advise the Czar not to oppose, but silently to favor a coalition of the Moderates or Octobrists with the Constitutional Democrats, and thus further the creation of a party which, though known to be devoted to reform, could be trusted to seek it by pacific and equitable steps, a type of political organization exemplified in both of the great English parties, and to which every party

conforms. Such advice may now come too late but it alone may even yet avail to save Russia from a cataclysm. That is why it is likely to be tendered by King and Kaiser to the Czar.

in the Reichstag except the Socialist

The Chinaman on the Isthmus. This is a cheap and artless little comedy now enacting in Panama, transparent as gossamer, but none the less amusing on that account. Two or three weeks ago came a solemn official bulletin to the effect that the Jamaican negro laborers on the canal were perishing, slowly but surely, as the result of sanitation, bathing, fresh air and wholesome food. These new and strange conditions affected them almost fatally. Their lungs collapsed under the strain of ozone; their stomachs went wrong in consequence of really good things to eat eczema in all its most distressing forms trod fast upon the heels of intemperate ablution. Our solicitudes were killing hem, poor things; they had been used to sleeping in pits, like so much ensilage. Nothing hurt them as cruelly as healthful atmosphere, and for one of them to get actually clean, even once, was equivalent to taking poison. All this in connection with natives of Jamaica. That particular experiment would have to be abandoned. It was evidently necessary to bury the dead Jamaican negroes and to deport the survivors. A fresh start or no canal. So the news spread and the wonder grew, and it came to pass that belated wavfarers in Philadelphia Podunk and Jersey City heard the cigar store Indians shricking with laughter and couldn't for the life of them imagine what the clamor meant.

Now, however, white and penetrating lights irradiate the situation. The powers that be have at last reached the conclusion that they must employ Chinese labor, all other expedients having failed. Our own toilers, assuming that the Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS represents them all, won't do. The unorganized workers do not thirst for walking delegates, the midnight brickbat and the epithet of "scab." They can do better, much better, here at home, where everybody wants stages, to the Chinaman, and that, by a curious coincidence, is precisely what every thinking person had expected from the outset. The Chinaman is not only a competent and faithful laborer, he is more; he keeps his compacts to the letter, he works for his employer, he neither knows nor cares three straws about the Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS, the eight hour law or "the organization" and its majesty. He represents, in fact, the material with which we must eventually Best and most important of all, we shall not have to take the Chinaman through the turgid filter of the Civil Service Commission. He may not know the exact height of Orizaba or Stromboli; he probably is not interested in the "Rejected Addresses" or the accumulated modern fruit of the "Pragmatic Sanction," but he does the work assigned him, asks nothing beyond his dues and is the very

upon the Isthmus, Just why the distinguished members of the Canal Commission waited a year or more before coming to this obvious and inevitable conclusion we leave to the taste and fancy of the individual. Every one has realized from the beginning, however, and nobody more poignantly than the authorities themselves that after the shouting and the assorted humbug we should have to fall back upon Chinese labor, unless the Panama affair was to be dismissed to the cynical if melodious limbo of OFFENBACH and the episode committed to a particularly

agent we need and, in fact, must have

GOMPERS. He is reported as declaring that Mr. Chairman SHONTS had selemnly promised him, early in the action, never, never to employ Chinese cheap labor. Now, in the face of the announcement that Chinese cheap labor is to be employed, President Compass dilates with sorrow or indignation—he doesn't quite know which—and any one can see with half an eye that vegetation will soon flatten beneath a storm of elequence such as pent up München and Limburger have seldom if ever generated hitherto.

Meanwhile, out of the stress and tumult of these storms of conversation, we see emerging, slowly and bashfully, but unmistakably, the substance of the Chinaman, the real and only agency of the much desired consummation. He will dig the canal, if it is to be dug at all, and when he comes upon the scene he will transform it into sober business.

It was well to have this overture of comedy before the "dirt begins to fly." For so much we should be grateful.

A Good Customer

The fiscal year just closed was for Canada the greatest in the history of her commerce. American interest in this trade development is fairly illustrated by the fact that the United States sold to Canada 61.4 per cent. of all her purchases. Her imports last year from the United States alone were only a little less in value than her total imports from all countries in 1900. England is the heaviest buyer in our markets, with Germany in the second place and Canada

in the third. The United States supplied 61.4 per cent. of Canada's foreign requirements; England supplied 23.5 per cent.; France, 2.6 per cent.; Germany, 2.3 per cent.; and her purchases from all other lands are included in the remaining 10.2 per cent. On a little more than \$94,000,000 worth of our merchandise a duty was charged; but \$86,529,291 worth was admitted free of duty. It is probable that Canada takes from us a larger range of merchandise than any other of our customers. An itemized bill of all her purchases would include nearly if not quite the same list of articles that would be shown in an itemized account of the purchases of the people of Maine, Michigan or Minnesota.

How much or how little our business with the Dominion may be affected by her proposed tariff changes it is impossible to say. There is every probability that changes will be made next winter. Should they consist only of a readjustment of a comparatively limited list of rates the influence on our sales would probably be small. Should she, as it is quite possible that she may, adopt a maximum and minimum system, our relations with her might become just a little more interesting than are our present relations with Germany.

Literary Criticism From Newburgh

Of the principal character in a recent novel in which politics and politicians are depicted in no flattering light the Newburgh man once made powerful by E. H. HARRIMAN is quoted as saying:

A man like Jethro Ross unschooled and unadu cated, could not attain to the leadership which Bass did. He was shrewd, but other qualities then those he possessed are required to make a successful political leader, as any one who has been in mean, despicable lobbyist, nothing more. He may be interesting as a fiction character, but as a political boss he would be impossible."

Impossible? Has not BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., of New York exercised a commanding influence over one of the great political parties of the State for six years? Is CHURCHILL's fiction character meaner or more despicable than the betrayer of his allies who for four years sat in the chair of the Governor

Alternates for the Senate.

The venerable Alabama Senators have approved of the plan to select alternates to them at the primaries. On account of their age and a recent indisposition of Senator PETTUS, who is now in his eighty-sixth year (Mr. Mongan is going on eighty-three), the Democrats were uneasy about the reception of the plan. But in a letter to Representative WILLIAM RICHARDSON Senator MORGAN has come out for it, and incidentally says he is vastly pleased that General PETTUS and himself have no opposition at their advanced age. "No greater mark of confidence or higher complithem. Thus we come, by pleasant, easy | ment could be bestowed upon any men,

says Mr. MORGAN. The plan of voting for alternates for Senator is not new in Alabama. Its purpose is to indicate to the Legislature the will of the people that in the event of the death or disability of their first choice for Senator before the Legislature meets, or in the event of his death. resignation or disqualification after election, the alternate shall be chosen in his place or to succeed him. If it falls to the Governor to make an appointment previous to a meeting of the Legislature, he is expected to execute the will of the people as declared at the primaries, in which case the Legislature is to confirm his act. The instructions of the people are, of course, morally and not legally binding on Legislature and Governor. A contingency might arise which would justify the rejection of principal or alternate, or of both. One of the merits of the system, which amounts to election by the people without changing the Constitution, is that it precludes deadlocks in the Legislature.

The idea of an alternate candidate for Senator suggests the usefulness of an alternate Senator under conditions of disability, moral or physical. For almost two years Kansas was represented by only one Senator, owing to the absence of J. RALPE BURTON, who had been indicted for a misdemeaner and was thus disqualified by the traditions of the Senate from occupying his seat. About the same time Oregon lost the services of Senator MITCHELL, who was implicated in the land steals. It is conceivable that both the Senators of a State might be under a cloud, in which case the State would cease to have any

sences on account of the sickness of Senators sometimes deprive a State of their services for long periods. The disappearance and seclusion of Senator DEPEW during almost the whole of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress is on instance.

It seems a hardship, and in the case of the long disability of an able and industrious Senator it would be almost a calamity, for a Commonwealth to lose the talents and time of a duly elected representative. If an alternate could step into his place there might be little loss and perhaps a measurable gain. We have seen that disgraced and incapacitated Senators, disregarding public entiment, have refused to resign and make way for honorable and useful Why should the State be punmen. ished for their sine and infirmity? An amendment of the Constitution providing for the election of alternates who should serve under stated conditions. when the State would otherwise be unrepresented, is worth the attention of the doctors of the Constitution.

Mr. BRYAN has vetoed a special reception to him in Brooklyn which was proposed by anti-McCarrenites who are booming WILLmixing in local politics," writes W. J. B. But Illinois is another story. The head of ROOFE C. SULLIVAN of the clan Hopkins is demanded on a silver salver. "It is very important," W. J. B. is reported as saying, "that the Democracy of that State repudiate SULLIVAN and his methods. The party must first of all purge itself of such leader ship before it can enter courageously upon

Mr. BRYAN'S grievance against the Hopkins faction goes back to June, 1904, when the "train robber" convention, as he called the State convention which was bossed by JOHN P. HOPKINS and bullied by big lunged FRANK J. QUINN of Peoria, instructed the delegates to the national convention that WHASAM R. HRARST must be their choice for President as long as he was a candidate. Among the 219 delegates thrown out by order of HOPEINS WAS CARTER H. HARRISON of Chicago. Mr. BRYAN afterward refused to speak in Illinois during the

The famous convention at Peorla was gavel ruled beyond a doubt; but if it had not indorsed HEARST it would have indorsed PARKER. Mr. BRYAN was not a candidate. His fresh outburst of rancor can hardly be accounted for by a noble hatred of bossed conventions. The Indiana State convention of the same year was not all sweetness and light, with Tom TAGGART running things in the conservative intersets, but Mr. BRYAN is not now interfering in Indiana.

ALASKA.

The era of the larger scientific study of Alaska began only in 1898, and every season since then has seen in the field a consider able number of the Geological Survey's investigators.

Few have any idea how rapidly this work is advancing. In 1904 the reconnoissance surveys had been carried out only over one-fifth of the Territory. In 1906 these and other surveys covered nearly one-half of the Territory. The explora-tions of the Geological Survey have covered 80,000 square miles; the geological and topographical reconnoissance surveys, 60,000; shore lines and contiguous regions surveyed by the Coast and Geodetic and the Geological surveys, 120,000; and exploration by other departments of the Govment, 80,000. All but two of the larger rivers have been surveyed, and contour mans showing the relief forms of the land have been made of more than 150,000 square ranges yet to be discovered, though some of them. like the Endicott Mountains, the great range which is the continuation through northern Alaska of the Rocky Mountains, are still imperfectly known.

Alaska may be divided into four geographical provinces: the Pacific mountain system, or the region nearest the sea, which has the highest relief and embraces a broad zone of ranges and several of the highest mountains on the continent; the central plateau region to the north and west of the snow covered ranges of the Pacific mountain system, a rolling upland about 200 miles wide, and including both the Yukon and Kuskokwim basins; the Rocky Mountain system, which is continued from the United States nearly to the Arctic Ocean, where it turns almost at right angles and crosses northern Alaska; and the Arctio slope region, which is the northernmost of the provinces, the one of lowest relief and a nert of the great tundra belt that encircles the Polar Sea.

Unthrifty Americans.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUM-Sir; Reading Les-ite's Weekly I came across on article which proudly proclaimed the fact that all real Americans would travel first class on transatiantic steamers. Isn't it high time that the press discouraged this feeling ong Americans? among Americans:

It's all right for very energetic and ambitious people to spend freely, perhaps, but it is ruining American girls just the same; and it is making life

miserable for thousands of married men. miserable for inquants of married men. The women must keep up with their associates; the men must treat in turn, &c. Everything is show and enry, and this sort of thing is proudly proclaimed to be the American spirit. I call it hellish; it's the spawn of Satan.

JAMES FINNIGAN. ASBURT PARK, August 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "A Bachelor" n THE SUN of this morning asks why the girls with visible forearms have to "arrange" their hall so frequently. Evidently he does not realize that things heavenly do not lend themselves to invesigation or an answer. Let us simply be thankful that they do. Higher curiosity, like higher criti-cism, only calls down as fog what once were big, bushy and beautiful clouds against a blue sky. THE WHIRLPOOL. YORK, August 14.

Marine Mashers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there any

one quite so devilish as the filtratious individual in the saliboat waving his hand and ogling his oculars at the seventh girl from the lifeboat on the top deck of the Iron steamboat on its way to Coney? NEW YORK, August 14.

Why They Emigrate.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "Stung" asks why Manhattan is afflicted with mosquitoes that have emigrated from New Jersey. They are in numbers with us in Jersey that they can't people enough to bite. They have to cross NATURALIST. BELLEVILLE, N. J., August 14.

> The Dollar in the Slot. Want to hear the carle scream! Phonograph is on the spot;
> Step up, good Republicans,
> Drop your dollar in the slot. Want to have your fortune told?

They will do it to a dot: Step up, Jeffersonians, Drop your dollar in the slot. Want to see how much you weight Solid citizen or not? Step up, all standpatters true

Want a piece of chewing gum? Chew reflection's cud a lot? Step up, all good Democrats, Drop your dollar in the slot.

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE. Ingenious Argument in Support of This

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Every business man or commercial translator whose work requires much reading of letters, periwork requires bloomes and consular reports typed wholly or partly in foreign languages must be impressed by the constantly inmust be impressed by the constantly in-oreasing use, relatively and absolutely, of the nation adjective American in the world's outturn of printed and epistolary matter, American crops, machines, tariff; American books, magazines, plays, fads, sports, songs, records, statistics; American stocks, bonds, inventions, manufactures; of almost every thing that is grown, manufactured, fished, played on, operated or transfigured by imagination, a constantly rising propor-tion is identified by or with the name Ameri-

To a degree fairly promising an international future for our language are especially the advertising pages of many Old World and South American periodicals sprinkled—almost Star Spangled—with American firm names and trade marks, commercial jargon and catchwords, in phraseology often nationally self-conscious, and generally in type and cuts lively with proof and pride of place origin. These facts have generated impressions which may interest.

If the most desirable name for our language were the term whose principal value and definitive function appears to be to hark back to the place of origin, then the name which has heretofore been used would not daily be more and more inappropriate. But if there should be under consideration the adoption of a more reasonable, more appealing and defining name for our language in short, a name for the language most satisfactory to those who use the language most then the national adjective that would irresistibly and exclusively suggest itself would

Such claims as may be advanced in behalf of antiquity and priority are acknowledged, but there are also other factors entitled to consideration—because the national adjective American as the name for our anguage would self-declare the regions where it is principally used in speaking, writing, printing, telephoning, telegraphing, phonographing; where its words are most uniformly and dialectlessly pronounced; where are to be found at every turn the expansive and assimilative forces volume-speaking the ultimacles of the language as world speech.

Above all other reasons such defining term should be determined by and proclaim the people among whom and under whose auspices flourish in greatest profusion and diversity the enterprises and instrumentalities, the arts, impulses and opportunities to which our language is owing, and for decades has owed, its most obvious unfolding and developing powers. Makers of dictionaries unanimously assert that the United States and Canada add more words to our language

than all other countries combined. The indicated change of location of linguistic actualities and latencies is incontro vertible. In view of it why should a cisatian-tic language any longer be known by a transatlantic name? What divinity can hedge, should hedge, what has virtually become a misnomer, whatever it may have been in times past?

Why should that name be sounded more than ours? Write them together; ours fairer view. Sound them, and ours will clang in nobler waves. Weigh them; ours heavier Conjure with them; ours will a spirit start as soon as theirs. After our language has been greater named

as soon as theirs.

After our language has been greater named
—as it inevitably will be in speech, spoken
and visible, in text book and statute book—
with a term more in harmony with actualities
and impendencies, the writers and students
of the chronology of languages will make
many and most interesting enlargements on
the following points, among others:

At the time, now over 1,000 years ago,
when a name was originated for the language
which in the course of human events
became known as the American, the entire
population of England was perhaps little,
if any, larger than, possibly not as large as,
the yearly increase of population, by immigration or otherwise, of the United States
and Canada. Many of the immigrants arriving here have faint conceptions of what
or where England is till taught in American
institutions from geographies and histories
printed in America by Americans.

Of the white population of the United
States and Canada most have either come
from Continental or Celtic Europe or are
the descendants of emigrants coming from
those divisions.

The American speaking negroes in the New
World probably outnumber 8 to 1 the population of England during the period of its
greatest glory—the Elizabethan era—when
the language, so to speak, was rounding its

world properly and the period of its greatest glory—the Elizabethan era—when the language, so to speak, was rounding its lest turn into its present form and semblance. These 10,000,000 Americans owe little to England; none of their ancestors came from it, and few of them have ever even seen it. It has been customary to speak of the "phenomenal" growth of our language; but subtract what belongs to the United States and Canada from the totals of this phenomenon, and the remainder of those who use it are hardly equal in number to those who speak French, and certainly lag far behind those who speak German or Russian.

Examination of the records of the greatest migratory and expansional movements directly affecting language growth proves that "American" is written convincingly and ineffaceably all over them. This would be admitted in London Cape Town and Melbourne as well as in New York and Toronto.

Never before in the world's history have nearly 100,000,000 civilized people, never half as many, spoken any language so comparativly free from dialect or lingual impurity, or from orthographed or literary deviation from standards as here and now in the United States and Canada.

In 1870, a generation ago, only about half of

States and Canada.

In 1870, a generation ago, only about half of the \$5,000,000 then speaking our language lived in the United States and Canada. Of the 142,000,000 in all now speaking it about two-thirds live in American countries. Our proportion of the whole steadily increases; elsewhere it falls from day to day.

According to statistical authority our language was recently spoken by more civilized people than any other—that is, by 27 per cent. Of all, to 18 per cent. German, 18 per cent. Russian, 12 per cent. French, 10 per cent. Spanish. But without the United States and Canada the 27 per cent, quoted would have shrunk to a modest figure next to the French percentage.

Acentury ago less than one-third of those using our language lived in America—that is, 6,700,000 to 15,000,000 in England and elsewhere. In 1906 about two-thirds of all who speak it live in the Americans peakers nearly 3 to 1—16,000,000 to 6,000,000. The heginning of the twentieth century found the proportion reversed, the American speakers numbering \$8,000,000 and the Spanish speakers about \$8,000,000 as a by-consequence of the starnant conditions prevailing in hidalgo-held republics, the number of the Spanish speakers in Spain increased in about the same proportion as the number of the Spanish speakers in Spain increased in about the same proportion as the number of the Spanish speakers in Spain increased in about the same proportion as the number of the Spanish speakers in Spain increased in about the same proportion as the number of the spanish speakers in Spain increased in the case precedent would seen to be superfluous—it should be pointed out and borne in mind that mapy nations and governments have been neither dilatory, reluctant nor overfastidious about superseasively imposing their language, laws, or the prestige of nation adjective on ceded or colonized—that is, more or less force gotten—territory. Let the

population and 25 per cent, of its area, is spread to view. The fine leaking, fine sounding and suggestive Spanish names reminiscent of alien rule have generally been left intact and in comparatively few instances been subjected to rude change or vuigar abbreviation—which tends to prove that our people have never been over anxious or "rampant" when it came to renaming persons, places and things and "making proper neuns of them. On the contrary, we have been singularly tolerans; it would even appear that in many cases we have carried non-action to the point of negligence in these matters.

The words Greek, Roman, American are the most pregnant and significant nation adjectives traced by history's hand. The greatest of these is the last mentioned—a living, conquering name which naturally belongs to and abould accompany the conquering language.

The subject is up and will not down. To

duering language.

The subject is up and will not down. To call our language the American, to use such name in printing or writing, requires no other's permission or sanction. Such reform requires no explanation and cannot be ridi-

requires no explanation and cannot be ratically and the Speciator may rage furiously and the special process of the special process of the incomparison of the improvement no subject introducer at the breakfast or dinner table, no speaker from pulpit, platform or stage in the United States, will be misunderation or suffer disparaments when he or she refers to our language at the American, No publisher who engraces the adjective of destiny on his editorial or typegraphical style card will lose a single patron. And, on account of such action, no literary worker will fail to get action for his ideas or disposal of his wares.

NEW YORE, August 14.

NEW YORK, August 14. An Independent Candidate. Y

From the Rochester Herald.

As an independent candidate, free from initial obligations to party bosses, Mr. Jerome would appeal with great attractiveness to the Republicans who are restive under the conditions in their party, who would welcome an opportunity to vote for a clean candidate other than a Republican, but who recoil from such a thing as the proposal to make a Governor out of Hearst. As an independent Mr ferome would appeal with no less force to the thousands of Democrate who would not vote for Hearst, no matter whom he might hire to nominate him. Such a candidacy, in a word, would give the free men and the un bought and unbossed men of both parties an unprecedented chance to stand up and be

bought and unbosed men to both parks an unprecedented chance to stand up and be counted. We think they would welcome such a chance much as they did last fall in the county of New Yerk.

Were Mr. Jerome immediately to proclaim his intention to run as an independent we believe that the Democratic convention mounts are likely to account him as its would be quite as likely to accept him as its candidate as it would be if he should proceed in the usual and regular way to invite the sup-port of primaries, district conventions and delegates. Under ordinary conditions the decbe fatal to a pursuit of a regular nomination, but in the present circumstances, when a part of the convention has been procured for the indorsement of a guerrilla, a counter propo-sition from the supporters of an independent Democrat of singular fitness for the office at

this time would be very grateful.

We hope that Mr. Jerome will decide to run, and that he will do it quickly.

The Man for the Emergency.

From the New York Herald.

District Attorney Jerome is the man for the emergency, and the assurance that he would accept the nomination for Governor in compliance with a general request has put new heart into the Democrats.

The Real Fight.

From the Troy Record.

The real fight would be between Jerome and the Republican candidate, with the latter anything but sure of success

This Captain of Campaigners.

From the Utica Observer.

If this Captain of Campaigners now comes into the field, who can tell what will happen? His fight for the District Attorneyship in New York last year—his victory with no party organization behind him—made him known almost as well over the State as in the city. He had the good wishes of the people of both parties from The Bronx to Lake Erie. It may be best not to promise him too much, but who can say with confidence that in any fight likely to come this year his plume will droop and fall?

He Would Get a Big Republican Vote.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. Mr. Jerome would undoubtedly get an xceedingly large vote from the best element of the Republican party, enough to more than offset the votes of those Democrats who have become inoculated with the doctrines of socialism and anarchism known in New York as Hearstism.

Flea Fighting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the flea plagued Harlemite will sprinkle all his floors and especially carpets with fine table salt, sweep it into all the corners and crevices, renew it two or three times, letting it stay there for fully two days each time, he will have no fleas in one week's time. The same kind of flea was in my house about ten years P. K. JARKER.

NEW YORK, August 14.

Look to the Cause. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you tell me how many dogs and cats the fice bitten "Harlem Finiter" keeps in his rooms? Did he or she ever examine the fur of dear Fido or Flossie?

If he looked sharp, millions of little white eggs could be seen, and no doubt millions more are scat-tered about the rugs and carpets. When the hot reather comes those eggs will be fleas, very small at first and very hungry.

I speak from experience. I returned many years

ago from an outing of several weeks. The house had been closed and the weather was hot. I entered the room my pet cat had access to end soon dis-covered trouble. I glanced at my feet, and my white stockings were covered with fleas. Several sweepings with damp sawdust made it possible to take up the carpet. After cleaning the foom we had no more fleas. That was more than thirty year

I am amused each season to read the complaints of people returned from their vacations, leaving the homes closed during the beated term, who find the everrin with fieas. They will not believe the true cause, because when the homes are kept open frequent sweepings keep the pests down. No insect powders, solutions or herbs will do any good until the source of supply is removed. Even then the neighbors may furnish you with a few. Bables don't have ficas. Pet and raise them in stead of furry beasts. COMMON SENSE

Too Sweeping Denunciation of Baseball Lovers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Rowdyism and rooting at professional baseball games seem to be synonymous in Manhattan and Brooklyn, I am disgusted with the fans who cannot applaud good play by a rival team,

If that were all it would be a bad enough reflec-tion on the national game and its votaries, but when unfairness and brutality are added it is time that decent people left the game to the tender mercles of the roughs who seem to control it and turned their attention elsewhere.

MALCOIM H. SHERWOOD. NEW YORE, August 14,

Ups and Downs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Regarding the question whether chipmunks elimb trees would respectfully report that in the town of Ashburn-ham, Mass., this summer I saw one coming down a tree, which to my mind furnished sufficient evidence that he had elimbed up. I am also pretty armly under the impression that in younger days I have seen them both going up and down and all over trees—yes, striped chipmunks—altho running along stone walls. Ex-NEW HAMPSBIRE BOSTON, August 18.

Lisbon English. To TRE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: The enclosed eard, offering for sale the Terceira Islands (in the Azores), has just been received. NEW YORK, August 14.

Of Canto Islanders. Propriety of Henry Abreu. Celebrated for having given refuge to Alabama who fluded the persecution of Kearsarge, during the war of the two States of Union in 1862.

SAPCASM.

When eister wears her elbow gloves, Her little brother mecha, And calls attention to himself

IMMORALITY IN FICTION.

Not Easy to Define, but More in the Mannes Than in the Theme.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not easy to answer the question, What is immorality in fiction? Immorality, above all, does not consist in the choice of subjects, all, does not consist in the choice of subjects.

A writer may ransack the medical shelves for abnormalities, yet his book may not be as immoral as Sarah Grand's "Heavenly Twins," a work which has had its day and is now happily forgotten. There are certain subjects tabooed in polite society. They are also tabooed in fiction, for the reason

that they do not lend themselves to such treatment. But it is not immoral to treat of them. What do we mean by saying of a work of fiction that it is immoral? Surely that is provocative of immorality, not merely that it deals with acts immoral in themselves as "The Scarlet Letter" does. Why do we shrink from Zola's novels? Not surely because they are provocative of immorality, but because our supersensitive nerves recol from contact with the slums and the undercourrent of life pictured with an altogether too intimate realism. Yet one would not say that these novels are immoral in the sense

that the novels of G. W. M. Reynolds are, Immorality in fiction may be, and often is, conjoined with a didactic purpose. The object of this kind of fiction is to teach immorality, but it does the reverse by bestowing upon its opposite the more attractive guise. This it does through ignorance of the field it surveys, and because the writer moral purview is, on the whole, limited in range, selfish, formal and unsympathetic. But the conventional sense in which a nove is pronounced immoral is by reason of the false sex relations which, directly or by im-plication, it teaches. This immoral teaching can be conveyed as much by prudery and mawkishness as by actual prurience. Many such works are immoral which are not in-tended to be. In this class of fiction I would venture to include some of the irreproach able "Annuals" that our grandmothers used

venture to include some of the irreproachable "Annuals" that our grandmothers used to read.

The Elizabethan dramatists were infinitely bolder in their choice of subjects than those of a later date, yet they were not nearly as immoral. The difference was in the motive. The works of the Queen Anne dramatists were deliberate debaucheries, those of the Elizabethan period the products of men for the most part morally vigorous and facility but prone to no prudery of speech.

There is a certain order of immorality in fiction which we need not fear, because its success is transient. Of such an order are the salacious departures, which some writers of more or less ability, some few of genius, have resorted to at the beginning to gaia a sale for their books. It is especially a sia of the young. Among older writers who ought to know better, and usually do, I can recall but one. Henry James, who in his decilining years imagines that he has wild oats, to sow, and has turned to the writing of novels which he is ambitious enough to hope will not be fit for any young girl to read. From what he calls "the tyranny of the young" he desires to free himself that he may write great novels. But great novels have been written by writers unconscious of any such tyranny, novels too that the young girls of this and generations to come may read with wonder and delight, with no danger of staining the govereign whiteness of their souls.

of staining the sovereign whiteness of their souls.

George Moore, after giving us many a brutal story, strove in "Evelyn Innes" to break the spell that bound him and write a book that should reach a high moral plane. He did so, but recognition is slow, and it is doubtful if Moore has not irreparably injured himself and impaired his popularity by appealing to the merely momentary taste for the questionable in fiction.

There is no denying that though the novelists of to-day do not venture upon the plain speaking of the past, they take far greater liberties with decency. "The Manxman," Tess of the D'Urbervilles and "Sir Richard Calmody" are modern instances of a morbidness of treatment that would make most of the older novelists stare. Much of this immorality is not an indecency arising out of conscious or unconscious animalism, but is nothing else than a literary affectation.

New York, August 14.

Wherein Wines Differ.

From the Lancet.

Just as it is a profound mistake to regard wine as a mere mixture of alcohol and water, so is fequally erroneous to assume that different wine possess identical properties. Alcohol apart, the physiological effects of champagne, claret, hock. port or sherry show variations which can only be ascribed to certain subtle and different constituents in these wines which chemical analysis so far had falled to elucidate with anything like completeness Broadly, we know that for one thing the stimulating ethers vary considerably in amount in differ

wines, and the same, to some extent, may be said of the higher alcohols. Sherry, for example, contains more of these imulating ethers than any other wine, and proably for this reason it has proved to be a valuable stimulant in disease, and especially so in the en-feebled nervous system of old persons. Good port is similarly valuable, but this value is somewhat discounted by the fact that it is comparatively discounted by the fact that it is comparatively rich in coloring matters and in astringent substances. Sherry has a mild laxative action, while port may have effects quite the reverse of this. The keeping properties of aherry, whether it be of the "light" or "heavy" type, are notorious; it never turns sour, or grows mouldy, or loses its delicate almondlike flavor. It may be kept for months in an open decanter without deteriorating. On the contrary, it improves, and the peculiar bouquer and flavor steadily develop. The reason of this is probably that sherry contains a notable amount of aromatic substances which, coupled with alcohol, serve as antiseptics and preserve the wine against unfavorable changes. This receives some sup-

unfavorable changes. This receives some sup-port from the fact that sherry is frequently used in the country of its production as an antisepile Good claret has no keeping properties at all: it soon becomes sour and develops a mould. Claret, in fact, is the most delicate of wines and requires careful handling and careful bottling. Its delicate flavor is also easily spelled, as by contact with tobacco smoke, which, however, has no appreciable effect on the flavor of sherry. Sherry is also sharply distinguished from other wines by the fact that it

without its flavor being spoiled, or enjoyed even when smoking is indulged in. No one would think of drinking champagne, hock or claret in similar ircumstances. Champagne, on the whole, keeps after it has been opened rather better than claret, owing most probably to the preservative action of its carbonic acid gas, but as soon as champagne ceases to effervesce it is stale and uninteresting and soon turns sour. When such different characteristics between different wines are easily noted by the ordinary observer it is reasonable to conclude that each wine must ossess its own distinct physiological qualities.

can be drunk as an accompaniment to sweet dishet

No Vacations for Tama Jim.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department has gained the reputation of being the only Cabinet officer who does not take a vacation. It has been years since the Iowa Secretary thus in-

dulged himself.
"What's the difference between climbing upstairs in a packing house and trudging up a moun tain side?" was his answer to a query about his vacation fust after he had returned from the in-spection of several Eastern packing houses. Last summer the Secretary was bothered by a botton leak episode. This year the revolution in the system of meat inspection has brought additional burdens to the head of the Department has made several trips through the country in the farm in Iowa. That is the nearest he has come to

Suffragette's Proud Moment. From the Liverpool Duity Post.

Overheard during a conversation in which a flag carrying suffrageite took part: Suffragette—The proudest moment of my life was when I was a passenger on an American liner

and fell over the side. Friend-The proudest moment; but how do you Suffragette-A sailor called out; "Man over-

From the Kansas City Journal. Marse Henry Watterson has a recognized monopely on political abattoirs and yawning sepuichres.

Stella-A Bromide is a person who can be 60pended on to make obvious remarks. Bella—Then George must be a Sulphite: I led up to it ever so many times, but he was positively

In Kansas. Stranger -How's corn? Kansas Farmer.—Say, the ears have grown to high above the ground that they have to use trum-

pets to hear what's going on.

Will "A. G." of Sea Cliff, L. I., kindly send 14

ent address to THE SUNI